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SOURCE Narodno Zadrugarstvo.

ORDER ON THE PROMOTION OF COOPERATIVE
LIVESTOCK BREEDING IN YUGOSLAVIA

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According to the Order on the Promotion of Cooperative Livestock Breeding, the Ministries of Agriculture of the People's Republics, in conjunction with the presidents of the planning commissions of the republics, will set average goals for all kinds of livestock. On the basis of these norms, the republics will assign quotas to the srez people's councils. At the request of the farm work cooperatives the srez people's councils will prescribe the minimum livestock inventory for each cooperative under their jurisdiction.

Terms of 3 years are set for older cooperatives to realize the minimum livestock inventory, and 4 years for newly established cooperatives.

The order provides several methods for developing the minimum livestock inventory. The most important method is increasing livestock breeding by preserving all females suitable for breeding.

New members of cooperatives will contribute toward the enlargement of cooperatives livestock inventories by bringing in surplus stock which they find it impossible to maintain on their personal plots. The cooperative assembly determines how much livestock members can lawfully maintain on their own plots, provided they fulfill their obligation to provide in 3 years young female breeding stock in sufficient number and kind to attain the quotas set.

Livestock which is contributed or sold to the cooperative will be appraised by commissions.

One of the important regulations is the provision that members may increase the number of livestock on their personal plots in proportion to increased fulfillment of their obligations to their cooperative for delivery of livestock. Cooperatives will provide the quantities of fodder necessary for feeding the livestock lawfully maintained on the members' personal plots.

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Each year the Ministries of Agriculture of the republics will require state farms to produce breeding cattle to supply the needs and effect the improvement of livestock breeding in farm work cooperatives.

Farm work cooperatives will be able to take advantage of the annual planned delivery of breeding stock. The cooperatives will pay for this stock at breeding-stock prices, or will give in exchange their own stock, which was intended for butchering.

Fines or corrective labor up to 3 months are prescribed as penalties for managers guilty of illegal action in carrying out this order.

The following are the basic principles of the order and of the livestock breeding program: to preserve the present number of livestock of all types and categories on farm work cooperatives, to progressively increase that number up to the minimum which will be prescribed for each cooperative, and to make possible the maintenance of larger numbers of stock on personal plots.

Properly organized management of crop production is the solution to 80 percent of the reasons for lagging livestock breeding, while livestock provides more than half of the fertilizer required to increase yields of cultivated crops.

Livestock breeding in Yugoslavia is not yet as great as it should be in consideration of its potential significance in the development of Yugoslavia, mainly because crop production, is not at its height.

Seventy percent or more of the agricultural area of Yugoslavia is acid or in process of becoming acid. Poverty in organic materials and minerals, especially phosphorus and lime, is evident everywhere. Crops grown on this kind of soil cannot produce the food essential for good health and resistance to disease of either men or livestock.

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